

The State of Utah

Department of Natural Resources

Division of Oil, Gas & Mining

ROBERT L. MORGAN Executive Director

LOWELL P. BRAXTON
Division Director

OLENE S. WALKER
Governor

GAYLE F. McKEACHNIE

Lieutenant Governor

Representatives Present During the Inspection:				
Company	Mike Davis			
OGM	Wayne Western Environmental Scientist III			
USFS	Tom Lloyd Ferron-Price District Geologist			

Inspection Report

Permit Number:	C0410002			
Inspection Type:	TECHNICAL			
Inspection Date:	Tuesday, August 10, 2004			
Start Date/Time:	8/10/2004 9:50:00 AM			
End Date/Time:	8/10/2004 2:45:00 PM			
Last Inspection:	Tuesday, July 20, 2004			

Inspector: Wayne Western, Environmental Scientist III

Weather: Clear skies to partly cloudy, temp. mid 80's

InspectionID Report Number: 358

Types of Operations

Accepted by: pgrubaug 8/18/2004

Permitee: CANYON FUEL COMPANY LLC
Operator: CANYON FUEL COMPANY LLC

Site: SUFCO MINE

Address: 397 S 800 W, SALINA UT 84654

County: SEVIER

Permit Type: PERMANENT COAL PROGRAM

Permit Status: ACTIVE

Current Acreages

24,632.95	Total Permitted		
27.36	Total Disturbed		
	Phase I		
	Phase II		
	Phase III		

Mineral Ownership

✓ Federal
✓ Underground

✓ State
Surface

County
Loadout

Fee
Processing

Other
Reprocessing

Report summary and status for pending enforcement actions, permit conditions, Divison Orders, and amendments:

The purpose of the inspection was to identify the subsidence cracks in the Box Canyon area that were a hazard or a potential hazard and discuss what methods should be used to fill the cracks. The team decided that the cracks that someone could trip over or fall into must be filled. Minor cracks, such as those with widths was less than two inches were not considered hazards.

Inspector's Signature

Date

Wednesday, August 11, 2004

Wayne Western, Environmental Scientist III

Inspector ID Number: 42

Note: This inspection report does not constitute an affidavit of compliance with the regulatory program of the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining.



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REVIEW OF PERMIT, PERFORMANCE STANDARDS PERMIT CONDITION REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Substantiate the elements on this inspection by checking the appropriate performance standard.
 - a. For COMPLETE inspections provide narrative justification for any elements not fully inspected unless element is not appropriate to the site, in which case check Not Applicable.
 - b. For PARTIAL inspections check only the elements evaluated.
- Document any noncompliance situation by reference the NOV issued at the appropriate performance standard listed below.
 Reference any narratives written in conjunction with this inspection at the appropriate performance standard listed below.
- 4. Provide a brief status report for all pending enforcement actions, permit conditions, Divison Orders, and amendments.

		Evaluated	Not Applicable	Comment	Enforcement
1.	Permits, Change, Transfer, Renewal, Sale				
2.	Signs and Markers				
3.	Topsoil	V		✓	
4.a	Hydrologic Balance: Diversions				
4.b	Hydrologic Balance: Sediment Ponds and Impoundments				
4.c	Hydrologic Balance: Other Sediment Control Measures				
4.d	Hydrologic Balance: Water Monitoring	- Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Ann			
4.e	Hydrologic Balance: Effluent Limitations				
5.	Explosives				
6.	Disposal of Excess Spoil, Fills, Benches				
7.	Coal Mine Waste, Refuse Piles, Impoundments				
8.	Noncoal Waste				
9.	Protection of Fish, Wildlife and Related Environmental Issues	✓		✓	
10.	Slides and Other Damage				
11.	Contemporaneous Reclamation				
12.	Backfilling And Grading				
13.	Revegetation	V		~	
14.	Subsidence Control				
15.	Cessation of Operations				
16.8	a Roads: Construction, Maintenance, Surfacing				
16.Ł	Roads: Drainage Controls			The second second	
17.	Other Transportation Facilities				
18.	Support Facilities, Utility Installations				
19.	AVS Check				
20.	Air Quality Permit				
21.	Bonding and Insurance				
22.	Other	~		~	

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3. Topsoil

The group noted that there is little or no topsoil in the area. The soil consists of sand with very little if any organic material. Soil resources will be salvaged and not used to fill in cracks. The cracks will be filled with road base from an outside source and foam.

9. Protection of Fish, Wildlife and Related Environmental Issues

The group identified subsidence cracks that are or have the potential to become hazards to people and animals. The team flagged the cracks that needed to be repaired. The contractor will repair them in a few days. The cracks range in size from a few inches wide and a foot deep to two feet wide and up to 30 feet deep. Lack of satellite cover prevented the team from mapping the cracks with a GPS unit. See the image file for pictures of the cracks. Point locations for some of the cracks are: crack in photographs 2 and 3 N 4317482.9 M E471463.7 M, crack in photographs 4 and 5 N4317472M E471459M, cracks in photographs 6 and 7 N 4317467 E471433M E471459 and N4317469M E471447, and crack in photographs 6 and 7 N4317467M andC471433M.

13. Revegetation

Tom Lloyd said that USFS would provide the seed mixture to the contractor after the cracks were filled. The USFS wanted the seeding rate to be double the regular rate.

22. Other

The team decided that the contractor could use, at his judgment about whether to use, road base material or foam to fill in the cracks. The team decided that any rocks that were used must be small enough to down at least three times the crack width and that any foam products must be at least three times deeper than the width of the crack.

If the soil bridged part of a crack, the team decided that the contractor must remove the bridge and fill in the crack. The contractor must take steps needed to prevent piping of soil into cracks.

The team found that there was no, if little, topsoil in the area. The soil depth is from less than an inch to up to one foot deep. The soil is mostly sand with very little organic material. The team decided that when possible soil should be used only to fill in the top foot of any crack.

The team marked all of the cracks that needed to be filled. The team told the contractor to observe the following guidelines: have fire-fighting equipment on hand, develop travel routes that go around young trees, and use rubber tired vehicles.

The team concluded that the contractor should begin work as soon as practical.